



STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

# The Green and White Courier

VOLUME VI.

MARYVILLE, MO.,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1920.

NUMBER 38



## "Citizenship" Is Evening Theme

Specialists Discuss Government by Parties—Duties of Citizen Are Outlined.

The evening session of the School of Citizenship opened Monday night, June 28th, at the M. E. Church. Two lectures were given. Mr. Howard, of the college, spoke on "Party Government, Its Origin and History." Miss Yeater's subject was "Missouri League of Women Voters."

Mr. Howard began with a discussion of various political parties, the control they exercise over the government and the things they stand for. They are organizations for the expression of public opinion, originating as different opinions arise in connection with the government. To know their origin we must go back to England. The Whigs and Tories were the parties arising in England. In our own country differences of opinion arose soon after the Revolutionary War. The main question was whether there should be a strong central power in control or whether each state should control itself.

The original Republican party is the Democratic party of today. The Whigs became the national Republican party. The next party development was a result of the slave issue. This party was known as the liberty or free soil party. The Republican party of today was organized in 1848. Other political parties we have had from time to time are the temperance, labor, socialist, greenback, populist and progressive. All of these parties have developed an elaborate party machinery for the nation, state and communities. At the head is the chairman of the national committee. He must be a man who will work in harmony with the candidates. It is his duty to see to the expenditure of large sums of money, to keep in touch with candidates, give special attention to doubtful states and promises of appointment to office. There is also the congressional campaign committee, the state committee and the local committee. The voter comes in closer contact with the local committee than with the others.

The speaker of the house is the leader of the majority party, thus the legislature is under party control. The political party also exercises an important power over the executive department.

It has not been expected that the individual voters understand the mechanisms of the government but the

(Continued on Page Two)

Miss Yeater, Miss Miller, Mrs. King, and Mr. Ellis Cook Explain Important Subjects.

"Why citizens need more Education for Citizenship" was the subject of the address given by Miss Laura Yeater of Sedalia representing the Missouri League of Women Voters in the opening session of the citizenship week at the College, Monday, June 28.

In discussing this topic, Miss Yeater first spoke of Missouri's place which is second to that of New York and Pennsylvania in the citizenship movement. She said there are two phases that may be considered in speaking of citizenship, that of the teaching side and that of the social side. The teaching phase presents civics and naturally develops the machinery while the social phase involves the political and economical developments.

Education is the foundation of democracy and hence one of the fundamental principles of democracy. This may be discussed from two standpoints, the logical and historical. From the logical standpoint the definition of democracy is important. Democracy is self-government or government by people. When people are ignorant they are not capable of managing the government. Mexico as it is today is a good example. The Philippine Islands as they become more and more educated will get more freedom and become self governing.

From the historical standpoint the development of government can be traced through these three stages, patriarchal, aristocratic, and democratic. In the patriarchal age only those governed who had experience. These were the elders and fathers.

The aristocratic government came at the time of the introduction of formal education. Only the aristocratic were educated, therefore government was only for the aristocratic class. The fall of aristocratic government was caused by the introduction of public education. Public education has developed new government form, new standards, and new rights for citizens.

There is as yet no real democracy because not all can vote. The college curriculums are being extended to take in more of the social subjects because the broader the education the greater the development.

Miss Beatrix Winn presided at this meeting and introduced Miss Yeater.

Miss Mildred Miller, of the college faculty, was the principal speaker at the Tuesday morning general session of the school of citizenship. Miss Miller was presented by Mrs. G. H.

(Continued on Page Eight)

Community Welfare League Gives Students Much Practice in Duties of Citizens.

A community welfare league, a part of the School of Citizenship, was organized at 10:45 Monday. The purpose of this league was to afford practice in organizing and conducting such leagues in order to train leaders for community service.

Mr. H. A. Miller acted as temporary chairman and Mrs. Leet as secretary.

A constitutional committee composed of Harry Thomas, Etha Henderson and Edith Girling submitted a constitution which was read and adopted.

Nominations were made for president and the following names balloted upon: Mr. A. E. Malotte, Mrs. L. E. White, and Elizabeth Leet. At the first ballot no one had a majority.

The meeting was adjourned till three o'clock, at which Mrs. White was elected chairman and Edith Holt vice-chairman.

The second regular session of the Community Welfare League was called to order by the president, Mrs. L. E. White.

The unfinished business of Monday afternoon session was then taken up. Four candidates had been nominated for secretary: Helen Dean, Grace Stevenson, Minnie Turner, and Mrs. Caroline Leet. After the first ballot two of the candidates, Miss Stevenson and Miss Turner, asked that their names be withdrawn and a ballot was taken on the two remaining candidates. Helen Dean receiving 286 votes and Mrs. Leet 121 votes.

A community sing was led by Miss Margaret James after which the chairman asked for a report on the program for the rest of the week. This was read and was accepted by the assembly.

A motion was made and seconded that the minutes of Monday's meeting be read but this motion failed to carry. A motion was also made to re-ballot on president, but this also failed to carry.

Wednesday morning, the permanent chairman, Mrs. White, presided and a number of short talks on Community Co-operation were given.

Miss Harriet Jones talked on community health. Miss Appleby and Miss Bride also gave short discussions of this topic.

Miss Perry discussed the subject of "Co-operation of School and Home."

Miss Frances Creamer also talked on the value of Co-operative work. She gave a new version of the familiar song, "The Old Oaken Bucket." Miss Stevenson concluded these speeches for the morning.

(Continued on Page Six)

## Democrats Win Complete Ticket

Both Parties Completely Organized—Malotte and Duncan Are Committeemen.

The afternoon meetings of the School of Citizenship were devoted to study and practice of party politics.

Mr. T. H. Cook delivered the principal address Monday afternoon. Mr. Cook explained the plans for the rest of the week. It is the policy of the School of Citizenship to educate the students to be leaders in their own home community. The public school has been characterized as a "Support of Democracy." It is therefore necessary that the teachers thoroughly understand politics. By politics we mean the science of good government and not the street corner type.

To give actual practice in the workings of parties the students were divided into county groups in order that conventions, district, state, and national, could be held.

Mr. Duncan, chairman of the Democratic committee and Mr. Malotte, chairman of the Republican committee read the appointments for representatives from the counties.

Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock Miss Laura Yeater of Sedalia, Missouri, discussed the topic, "American Women in Politics: Past, Present and Future."

Miss Yeater took up two phases of the subject—office holders and voters.

Office holders should be trained professionally, if desiring to enter the field of politics. We do not need men who have made money, but those trained in sociology, economics, and political science.

Taussig, an economist, should be in the senate, as he is qualified. He is a tariff expert and should use his efforts for the benefit of the country.

We should have a large Civil Service in this country. We should have the short ballot and every candidate should be trained in his work. According to the speaker we should let the governor choose all of the other officers of the state. Let the governors be responsible to the people for the minor officers.

For a man or woman to be eligible for office, he should have an academic training and social experience.

Women of good, general ability for the office should hold office. Do not enter office unless worthy of this high place. If the women are capable, let them have the positions. If a woman, equal to the position, re-

(Continued on Page Six)

## Here and There Among the Colleges

Mr. Coulter, head of the English department at Warrensburg, has gone to be president of a denominational college at Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Miss Shannon, head of the Art department in the Warrensburg S. T. C. goes to Nebraska University next year.

Harold Ryan of Maryville, now a student at St. Louis University, placed in the high jump finals at the mid-western Olympic tryouts at Chicago. He will go the meet at Cambridge, Mass., July 17, where America's Olympic contestants will be chosen.

The history department of the Warrensburg State Teachers College will give a pageant July 16th to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of Missouri. The pageant will begin with the founding of St. Genevieve in 1735, and continue with the coming of Daniel Boone, the purchase of Louisiana, the passage of the Missouri Compromise, the Mexican War scene, Missouri during the Civil War, the election of 1870, and close with an epilogue picturing the Spirit of Missouri.

### Out of State.

Folk dancing as training for foot ball is being given candidates for the Massachusetts Agricultural College eleven this spring. Instead of lunging and charging against a tackling dummy, thirty husky candidates for places on the "Aggies" lines are being taught the intricacies and graces of the English folk dances. The object of the dancing instruction for the foot ball men is to improve the co-ordination of mind and muscle, and to keep the players constantly "on their toes."

Dr. S. S. Curry, president of the School of Expression of Boston, conducted a series of lectures at the State Normal School, Bellingham, Wash. Dr. Curry is recognized as the leading authority of expression in the United States.

Thirty girl students and one hundred men students divided equally between the University of California and Stanford University have been selected to act as ushers at the Democratic National Convention.

### "CITIZENSHIP" IS EVENING THEME

(Continued from Page One)

politicians have had to know them. To know the government the policies of the two leading parties must be known. The policy of the parties today is the policy of the government of tomorrow.

Miss Yeater first gave a definition of the League of Women Voters. It

is a good government club, non-partisan, making reforms through the government. There are only thirteen states in the United States where women cannot vote and therefore cannot have leagues of voters.

There are certain common characteristics of woman suffrage countries: are found in a cold climate, are a progressive, thinking people, suffrage is always brought about after a struggle where women were involved as much as men and an organized Democratic form of government always exists. Turkey, Greece, and Spain are the only European countries that do not have it.

So far women have contributed practically nothing to civilization so we call this a man-made world.

Statistics show that the number of feeble-minded equals the college trained. We must have laws that will bring about needed reforms. Laws reflect the spirit of the time. Reform must be had on both social and political grounds. To get these we must have community ideals and we must work for them.

We must have some political organization to organize, educate and to put thru a legal campaign. The better informed we are the more we can do.

There are two courses open for women who go into politics. In one they FOLLOW men, accept what is handed to them; in the other they GO in, follow pioneer women who fought the fight that we might vote. The League of Women Voters is endeavoring to carry out the latter course.

President Richardson presided at this meeting. Other features of the evening were the community singing led by Miss James and the solo by Mrs. Fred Robinson.

The following program was given at the First M. E. Church Tuesday night, June 29th:

Dean Colbert presided at the meeting; the music for the evening consisted of two numbers by the College orchestra; community singing, followed by a violin trio by Ruth Hawkins, Ralph Yehle and C. D. Kutschinski. The piano accompaniment by Miss Alyce Swedeberg.

The speeches of the evening were: "The History and Principles of Minor Parties," by Mr. Howard, of the College; "History and Principles of the Democratic Party" by Mr. Geo. R. Ellison of Maryville; "History and Principles of the Republican Party" by Mr. C. D. Morris of St. Joseph.

In discussing the minor parties, Mr. Howard mentioned two of importance preceding the civil war. The anti-Masonic party came into existence in 1827, primarily to fight secret societies. One of the contributions of this party was our nominating system.

The American party, frequently termed the "Know Nothing Party" was a general movement against Catholics and foreigners. This party had candidates in the election of 1848.

The parties since the Civil War may be grouped into three elements:

(1) the agrarian element, representing the agriculture phases; (2) the temperance element; (3) the labor element.

The agrarian element put up their first candidates in 1876. The party functioned no longer than 1884.

The temperance element represented by the Prohibition Party, held their first nominating convention in 1872.

The labor element began their organization with the Labor Reform party, 1872. By 1884 the Labor Reform party was replaced by the Union Labor party which was followed by the Socialist Labor party of 1892. The Socialist Labor party was the most radical of the minor parties. The less radical element soon formed the Socialist party of 1897, which had its first campaign in 1900.

The Progressive party came into existence in 1912 as a result of a political faction that had been developing in the Republican party since 1908.

The minor parties prevent stagnation in major parties. They put before the people certain phases of legislation for consideration.

Mr. Ellison in reviewing the history of the Democratic party said that there is not so much difference in the two parties as one might at first believe from campaign speeches. He discussed the beginning of the parties stating that Jefferson is the father of the Democratic party, while Hamilton is the father of the Republican party. The Democratic party was dominant from the beginning of the government down to the Civil War.

Mr. Morris said that political differences begin with human nature. He discussed the fact that the Democratic party embodies the Jeffersonian idea which was similar to the French idea; the Hamiltonian idea embodied in the Republican party was similar to the English idea.

He contrasted some of the principles of the two major parties speaking principally of their differences in regard to centralized government. The Republicans stand for liberal interpretation of the Constitution, while the Democrats are for strict interpretation.

Obligations of Citizens was the general subject Wednesday evening, June 30. Miss Laura Yeater spoke on the Educational Obligations; Mr. M. E. Ford, of Maryville, on the Political Obligations; the Rev. Dr. Cox, pastor of the First M. E. Church of Maryville, on the Social Obligations; and the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, pastor of the Christian church, on the Religious Obligations of Citizens. Mr. G. B. Roseberry, of Maryville, presided at this meeting.

Preceding the lectures, a community sing was led by Miss Jennie Garrett, followed by Scripture reading and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Puckett. Then a pleasing vocal selection was rendered by a quartet composed of Virginia Lawson, Miss Margaret James, Miss Jennie Garrett, and Mrs.

Fred Harvey, with Miss Alys Swedeberg at the piano.

Miss Yeater, in discussing the educational obligations of citizens, said that it is the duty of every citizen to see that every voter can read and write and intelligently answer questions concerning the government, making every voter an intelligent and efficient citizen; it is his duty to see that the county unit system for schools be adopted, thus giving the children of "poor" districts an equal chance with all other children; it is his duty to see that all children have proper moral and social training, giving them a sense of civic responsibility; and it is his duty to see that each individual has that initiative which is the key to success.

Mr. Ford four of the political obligations of citizens: It is the duty of every citizen to know about the government under which he lives—to know about it both in theory and in practice, its fundamental principles and its methods of operation and to help improve that government; he should see that the right class of people serve in office; he should learn about the candidates for office, and the issues for which they stand; and, having chosen an official, he should give him his loyal support.

Doctor Cox discussed the problem of living together, and said that every citizen should know that there is such a problem, and should understand his own relation to the social problem. Mr. Snodgrass said that the religious problem is one of the biggest problems of the citizen, for it is religion which makes and protects the community.

Thursday evening, Mr. Hawkins and Dr. Keller each delivered an address on problems of current interest.

The subject of Mr. Hawkins' talk was "The President and National Administration." Mr. Hawkins first called attention to the fact that our conception of the United States is of necessity a variable one. We find it hard to realize just how great and how varied the administration is.

The president himself is a composite person so far as personality goes. The people rather than the constitution really shape his qualifications. The people say that he must not be under forty years of age and that he must not hold his position for longer than eight years. Grant was the only president to ask for a third term, but he was unable to over-ride precedent. Above all things the president must be either an achiever or a political necessity. Only five men noted as scholars have occupied the president's chair and no orator has done so.

The president, as we know, holds a place of great power and responsibility. As an executive he touches all departments, and is responsible for the enforcement of law; as commander-in-chief of the army the president has the power to force Congress to declare war and also to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. In his authority to remove officers and to ad-

(Continued on Page Four)

Meet Me at the

## New York Candy Kitchen

### LAY THE FOUNDATION FOR YOUR FUTURE—

By starting an account in this bank. It will help you to save for a definite purpose. Its officers will take a personal interest in your welfare and prosperity.

4 Per Cent Interest on Savings Accounts.

**FARMERS TRUST COMPANY**  
MARYVILLE'S BANK OF PERSONAL SERVICE

If It Comes From Us, It Is The Best.

JEWELRY, STATIONERY,  
OFFICE AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

## Kuchs Bros.

For Service And Quality.

## Kodak Finishing

At the Bee Hive Shoe Store.

## Carpenter

THE KODAK MAN.

This Space Reserved for—

## Real Estate Bank

### DR. W. W. TURNER

Osteopath Graduate of American  
School of Osteopathy.  
Office over Yehle Dry Goods Co.  
Hanamo 503 Farmers 118.

Hardware and Stoves

### HOWARD WRAY HDW. CO.

Tinware—Steel Goods.  
North Side Square.

### MONTCOMERY-CUMMINS CLOTHING COMPANY.

New Suits, New Shirts, New Hats, and Other Furnishings for Spring, Designed for Us Exclusively.

## Maryville Tribune

World News by Telegraph.

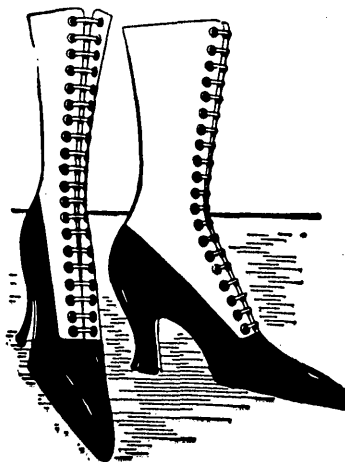
Local News of Maryville and Nodaway County.

Maintains an Advertising Service Department.

Complete Modern Job Printing Department.

### Yehle Dry Goods Co

## Smart Styles in Pleasing Variety



For street, dress, outing or indoor wear, you will find here the correct shoes in the favored colors and materials, sensibly priced.

—Shoe Satisfaction

—Preferred Style

—Assured Value.

"Always at Your Service."

# THE GREEN AND WHITE COURIER

## THE GREEN AND WHITE COURIER MARYVILLE, MISSOURI

Edited and managed by the students and published once each week at the State Teachers College, Maryville, Mo., except the last of August and first of September.

Entered as second class matter, Nov. 9, 1914 at the Post Office at Maryville, Mo., under the act of March 3, 1879.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year .....\$1.00  
One Quarter ..... .25

### STAFF.

Editor in Chief.....Maude Uamuel  
Alumni .....Minnie Turner  
Senior .....Lillian Carpenter  
Junior .....Alma Lucas  
Sophomore .....Gussie Dills  
Freshmen .....Ina Wachtel  
Philomathean .....Frieda Shaffer  
Eurekan .....Grace Stevenson  
Excelsior .....Leslie H. Elam  
Y. W. O. A. ....Lavora Hudson  
Reporters: Sylvia Ratliff, John T. Lawton,  
Mattie M. Dykes, Bernice Rutledge,  
Olivette Godsey, Hattie M. Hall, Lorraine  
Marrs.  
Stroller ..... \* \* \*  
Instructor .....Miss Beatrix Winn

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1920.

### "CITIZENSHIP" IS EVENING THEME

(Continued from Page Two)

vice Congress the president becomes a very powerful person.

The administrative power of the U. S. is vested in the president, ten departments, two commissions, and one bureau. However, these bodies represent 500,000 employees through whom the president works.

The idea prevails that the heads of the departments are cabinet officers. This is not legally so. The cabinet is a coming together of the heads of departments to advise with the president. It is his right, however, to consult with other persons, and it is within his power to remove the heads of the departments.

Thus we see that the president is the director of all the affairs pertaining to the nation.

Dr. Keller followed this address by one on "The Educational Organization of the State." In this he strongly emphasized that we have neglected our high schools and that thousands of boys and girls in Missouri do not have the opportunity of securing a high school education. Our problem is to bring the high school to every Missouri girl and boy.

In order to bring about a better system of schools for Missouri, we must first of all raise the standard for teachers. But this is not all. We should also put a higher standard on the men who direct educational affairs. At present there is no requirement of a scientific education for those controlling education in the state.

Missouri is fortunate in her higher institutions of learning. She has a state university, five state teachers colleges, and other high grade colleges of all of which she may be justly proud. As a result of these institutions many Missouri teachers are wanted in other states. Therefore, in order to meet the situation we must

have an educational system in which the supply will exceed the demand.

Missouri education has been fortunate in a financial way. Today it has a public school fund which brings in large revenue. There are also county school funds. Almost any community can by state aid secure a high school.

Dr. Keller pointed out that Missouri had her birth in a conglomeration. She was settled partly by people from the south who brought the slave population with them, by people from New England and from Maryland, and in addition she has quite a French population. These elements she has slowly harmonized into her school system.

The educational system of Missouri is rather democratic. Her citizens vote the taxes and then use them. A state board, of which the state superintendent is ex-officio member, heads the educational system.

One fault in Missouri's school system is the unequal financial standing of the different districts. One may be very poor while another adjoining is very rich because of a revenue from some corporation. Dr. Keller offers as a remedy for this situation that a uniform tax be levied on all state corporations.

In closing, Dr. Keller pointed out that although Missouri ranks low in the educational world she has much to feel grateful for. She has stamped herself on the world with such men as Champ Clark, General Crowder and General Pershing, and she has furnished for the world a long line of illustrious men and women.

Dean Colbert presided at the meeting Thursday evening. After some community singing the college ladies' chorus furnished several good numbers.

The closing session of the School of Citizenship and Community Leadership was held in the First Methodist Church Friday Evening, July 2, with Mr. G. L. Wilfley presiding. The meeting opened with community singing led by C. D. Kutschinski. This was followed by selections from "Martha" played by the Brass Quartette composed of C. D. Kutschinski, Loren Schnable, Paul Basford and Ferd Masters. The musical program was followed by addresses by Miss Laura Yeater of Sedalia upon "The Eleemosynary Institutions of Missouri" and Mr. H. A. Foster of the State Teachers' College upon "The Budget System."

The meeting was full of interest and enthusiasm throughout the entire program. Miss Yeater divided the eleemosynary institutions of the state into two divisions. The first included six, namely: Two homes for old soldiers, one for the Confederates at Higginsville, and the other for the Federals at St. James; a school for the blind at St. Louis; a school for the deaf at Fulton; an industrial home for white girls at Chillicothe, and an industrial home for colored girls at Tipton. These are the better, the

smaller institutions of the state. The eight other institutions are larger and unfortunately present more serious problems. They are a boys' reformatory at Booneville; colonies for the feeble-minded and epileptic at Marshall; four hospitals for the insane; located at Fulton, St. Joseph, Nevada, and Farmington and a tubercular hospital at Mt. Vernon.

Each county has its jails and almshouses. The State Board of Charities and Corrections has supervision over all fourteen institutions, visits them, and makes reports and recommendations to the government.

The chief defect in this system is its inadequacy. Miss Yeater enumerated five needs which should be supplied: First, all politics should be eliminated from the system; second, there should be a central state board; third, there should be a more adequate care of the feeble minded. The lack of this is the greatest menace to the progress of our state. The institution at Marshall is doing all that it can, but this is so little that it is hardly perceptible; fourth, we need an indeterminate sentence law for criminals, both juvenile and adult; fifth, we need a detention home for children who have no parents or are neglected by their parents.

Mr. Foster began his instructive and interesting address with a comprehensive definition of the Budget System. It includes first, an estimate of revenues, expenditures and needs for the next governmental period and how they are to be raised; second, a body of legislation in connection with raising revenue and dispersing government funds; third, it must be an elaborate system of government accounting both with respect to revenues and appropriations; fourth, these accounts should be audited, examined and scrutinized by the government auditing department to determine accuracy and compliance with law; fifth, data in these accounts may be summarized and made public in reports.

The budget system is usually in the hands of the executive because in no concern can the financial responsibility be separated from its executive head. This would seem to give the executive too great power but a legislative check may be devised to prevent this danger.

The budgets of most countries are in the hands of financial ministers who are in turn under the control of the executive. The Legislature usually accepts the budget without any increase or change, or it may reject it entirely which means a fall of the ministry. In these countries estimate of needed revenue, how the revenue is to be obtained, and how disbursed are left in the hands of the financial minister, who is the executive representative. The responsibility is definitely fixed, which is one of the chief virtues of the budget system.

Twenty or thirty states of the American Union have the budget system.

The governor usually has complete control of the budget in these states. Numerous American cities have the budget system, usually under the control of the mayor or his direct appointees, with the result that there is a definite fixity of responsibilities.

Another reason for the use of the budget system is to prevent extravagance. We may not hope to reduce government expense because the government service is expanding year by year, so the taxes must be larger, but we may hope by preventing extravagance to get better service for the same amount of expenditure.

Mr. Foster then enumerated the effects of our present system. First, there is no exercise of centralized control, either in the executive departments or in Congress; second, there is no fixing of definite responsibility anywhere; third, there is no financial plan or policy; fourth, nobody knows until the end of the Congressional session how much revenue will be necessary.

There has been for many years some advocates of the budget system in America but they were not numerous. Until very recently Congress has stubbornly fought the idea of an executive budget wanting to keep the control of the nation's purse exclusively in their own hands.

Among our presidents who have advocated the budget system, William Howard Taft and Woodrow Wilson stand out most prominently.

In response to wide-spread public demand, Congress passed, not long since, the Good-McCormick Bill, establishing the budget system for the American Government. Because of the provision in the bill giving Congress the right to remove the comptroller-general, which Mr. Wilson regarded as a presidential right, based upon our constitution, he vetoed the bill. The bill was returned to the House when it was immediately passed with the amendment suggested by the President, but the Senate adjourned before the amended bill had passed the House. The result is that we still have no budget system. But it is only a matter of time until we shall have this long overdue fundamental reform in the conduct of our governmental affairs.

### Dr. Rogers Returns.

Dr. J. F. Rogers returned to S. T. C., from Yale University, Saturday, June 26 where he was finishing his course in Public Health. On June 23, the commencement was held at Yale. Dr. Rogers received the degree of Dr. of Public Health. This is the first year the degree has been given in the university.

Mrs. Rogers and son accompanied Dr. Rogers to Maryville.

Dr. Rogers is finishing the course in Health Control in S. T. C., conducted by other members of the staff. He is also giving physical examinations to students.

# Superior Cleaning Co.

Phone 86.

Quick Service.

## GARRETT HARDWARE COMPANY

South Side  
Hardware

ENGLAND & SAWYER, Props.

## DR. HOWARD R. JUVENAL

Osteopathic Physician

Hanamo 429 Farmers 240.  
Suite 3, Michau Bldg. Maryville, Mo.

## The NEW LINVILLE HOTEL

Corner of Second and Main.

## GETCHELL LAUNDRY COMPANY

Successor to Maryville Laundry Co.

Quality Launderers H. G. GETCHELL, JR., Prop.  
Telephone 700—120 W. Third Street.

## E. ASHFORD & CO.

Millinery

206 N. Main St.

## GAUGH & EVANS

DRUGGISTS

Maryville, Missouri.  
Prescriptions Compounded.  
112 E. 3d St.

## DIETZ & KECK

UP-TO-DATE TAILORS  
Maryville, Missouri.

INSURE WHILE YOUNG

A. NEIL SOMERVILLE, District Agt.

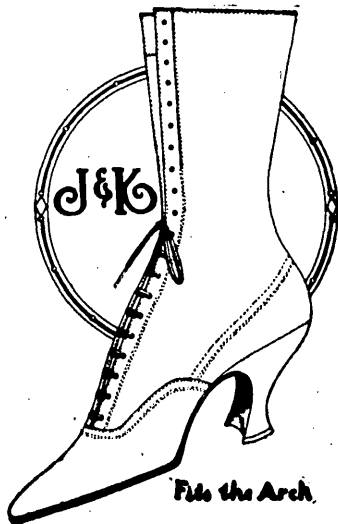
# Penn Mutual Life

Room 5 Michau Bldg.—Hanamo 550.

## DRESS AND SCHOOL SHOES

Complete lines in many styles  
in shoes for dress or school  
wear. Also gymnasium shoes.  
You are always sure of correct  
style at this store and our fit-  
ting service insures you per-  
fect comfort and satisfaction.

MONTGOMERY SHOE CO.



File the Arch

# D. E. Hotchkin

"THE SCHOOL SUPPLY MAN"

Third and Main

Maryville, Mo.

## TEACHERS WANTED

Enroll now for a good 1920 position. Calls come to us from  
every section of the country. Send for blank TODAY.

## CENTRAL EDUCATIONAL BUREAU

W. J. Hawkins, Manager.

824 Metropolitan Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.



Have Shoes  
Repaired at

## BEE HIVE SHOE STORE

The Home of  
Good Shoes

REIMER'S MARKET  
for Quality Meats.

DR. H. L. STINSON,  
DENTIST  
Democrat-Forum Bldg.  
MARYVILLE, MO.



A good portrait is one of  
the real treasures of life,  
but a poor one is worse  
than none.

Assure yourself of quality  
by getting Marcell por-  
traits.

We invite your inspection  
of our work.

## The Marcell STUDIOS

Kodak Finishing for  
Particular People.

# Haines

The Home of Good Goods  
at the Lowest Prices.

# THE GREEN AND WHITE COURIER

## DEMOCRATS WIN COMPLETE TICKET

(Continued from Page One)

sides in the community, elect her as a member of the school board.

Now as to the voters, they should be privates in the rank and file. It is far better to follow the leader, than the platform. Choose a leader, regardless of the platform.

Learn something about parliamentary law and put it into your schools. Every meeting should have a parliamentarian.

Choose a leader above suspicion, one of fine character. Learn the social conditions, do the thing right and intelligently.

The Tuesday afternoon lecture was followed by the organizations of the various county groups, for the selection of delegates to attend the national and state conventions.

We describe the procedure in one group as that which represents the activities of all. The Nodaway County group was divided into two divisions, whereby the democrats were placed on one side and the republicans on the other.

In the Democratic division, C. T. Richards was elected permanent chairman and Julia Lowry was elected permanent secretary. In the selection of delegates to the national convention, Loren Schnabel and Lou Mutz were chosen.

The delegates were selected for the state convention.

C. T. Richards was chosen as committeeman. Judges and clerks were appointed for election by chairman.

The session of Wednesday afternoon was opened by a selection from the orchestra. The purpose of this meeting was to stage the state convention; first a republican state convention and then a democratic state convention.

The Republican convention began with A. E. Malotte in charge as temporary chairman. He gave the keynote speech, beginning with the statement that the Republican party is a grand old party, some of its honorable members in the past being Lincoln and McKinley. This party is proud of its history but prouder of its future.

As citizens of a state and a nation we desire peace, yet we are in war. We stood for America first and party last as Wilson said, but when he was elected he failed to live up to his promises. Sixty percent of the war measures were put through by Republican votes.

We are running this campaign and are giving women the right to enter. It was by the generosity of the Republican party that women have obtained the right to vote, out of thirty-five states in voting for woman's suffrage, twenty-nine of them were Republican. The Democrats have kept the women in a medieval condition of voting in the southern states. The north is a great deal more just

to the women than the south.

Autocracy was practiced in the White House, the Democrats said elect only a Democratic congress or it will be pro-German, anti-Wilson equals anti-American.

There were 37,000 civil service employees still being paid from our taxes and the war has been over for a year and a half.

We support prohibition with no discussions or details about it. We enforce the law which is on the statute books at this time.

Again I wish to say "we are proud of our party's past but prouder of its future."

The officers of the convention were then elected, being:

Vice-Chairman.....Grace Stevenson

Miss Stevenson stated that she was proud to belong to the best party on earth.

Secretary.....Eulah Pearce

Assistant Secretary.....John Lawton

The credentials, rules, and resolutions committees were then appointed but to save time their functions were explained and they did no work.

E. N. Carter was elected by the convention as permanent chairman.

Delegates were elected to go to the national convention. Eight members were chosen, each having half a vote. After these elections the convention adjourned for the primary election.

After the orchestra played a few selections, as "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle," the Democratic convention was opened by their state committeeman, E. C. Duncan. Mr. Duncan was then elected temporary chairman. His keynote speech for his party being:

Wilson and his party will not break faith! Some of the achievements of the party are that in eight years they have passed more constructive measures than the Republicans have in a generation. They won the war with less loss of life; war extravagance was less; no Democratic official misappropriated money. The tax system was revised; child labor laws passed; rural development made possible; good roads were promoted; eight-hour law passed; panics dispersed; efficient war risk insurance established. In addition the following acts were carried out. War trade measures; fuel trade measures; vast loans; vocational training; council of defense; put Pershing in command; anti-profiteering; aid for returning soldiers and care for social and labor unrest. We challenge any one to name one constructive act done by the Republican party since November 11, 1918.

Following the keynote speech, Joe Ferguson was elected secretary.

The following committees were appointed, reports read and approved. Rules Committee: Voting shall be done by roll call. Credential Committee--No report as there were no contests for seats. Resolutions Committee:

1. We endorse the Democratic administration because it has brought about more effective legislature than Republicans have ever passed.

2. We favor a new constitution as the one now used does not fill the demands of the people of the state.

3. Relief of Ex-soldiers.

4. Prohibition program be enforced.

5. Endorse woman suffrage.

6. Citizens training school.

7. Favor educational reform.

8. Better provisions of school laws.

9. Budget system.

10. Improve roads.

11. Improve waterways.

12. Additions to children's code.

13. Endorse the state administration.

14. Favor equal pay for equal work.

Frances Creamer was chosen as permanent chairman and then the eight delegates at large were elected to go to the national convention. Those elected were: Chas. Elmore, Tracy Dale, Frances Creamer, L. A. Zeff and Joe Ferguson. The convention then adjourned to their respective districts to vote on the primary election ticket.

At one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the college, the student body, Thursday afternoon listened to an address on The Needs of a New Constitution--the methods of securing it--the process of adopting amendments, by Mr. M. E. Ford of Maryville. Mr. Ford said "If I had my way I would adopt the old constitution of 1820 with a few changes. The state legislature does not have enough power under our present constitution, which was adopted in 1875, in order to curb a rebellious legislature.

Three distinct steps are necessary to procure a new constitution: First, a general election must be called to see if the people want a new constitution; second, to choose a constitutional convention; third, to vote on the new constitution as proposed."

Mr. Ford's address was clear and concise. The state of Missouri needs a new constitution; Mr. Ford brought this fact home to the student body.

Campaign speeches, by candidates in primaries were interesting and amusing. Livengood and Dale, opposing candidates for governor, expounded party principles, accomplishments, and platforms. It was an old-time mud slinging campaign, in which both parties claimed the honor of winning the war. One won it with a Democratic president, the other with a Republican congress; both parties heartily endorsed woman suffrage, prohibition, educational development, and good roads.

Minnie Turner, the first woman candidate for U. S. senator, presented her qualifications in a clever speech. E. N. Carter, the Republican candidate followed with an exposition of party achievements.

Lois Hankins and Frances Creamer for the Democrats and A. E. Malotte and Mary Sewell, Republicans, also made good talks for their parties.

After the meeting adjourned, the Democrats had a rousing mass meeting in the east gymnasium, where

careful plans were made for getting out the vote. At the same time, Republican candidates were also campaigning.

Friday afternoon at 2:30, the polls opened for voting in the state election held at the State Teachers College.

Everything was carried on according to election laws of Missouri. There were five voting precincts, each provided with booths for secret ballot. The room walls established a "line of approach" and two constables guarded the doors.

At each of the polls two distributing judges, two receiving judges, two counting judges, and four clerks were in charge.

Sufficient ballot boxes were provided to allow the counting to start as soon as a few votes were cast. Everything moved off expeditiously and within a short time after the polls closed at four o'clock, the returns were announced.

The returns showed the election of the complete Democratic ticket. The Democrats carried every precinct in all cases except one. In the third precinct, Elaine West, for State Treasurer, led her opponent by five votes. The complete returns stood as follows:

Senator in Congress--

Democrat, Minnie Turner .....257

Republican, E. N. Carter.....278

Governor--

Democrat, Tracy Dale .....241

Republican, L. L. Livengood.....195

Lieutenant Governor--

Democrat, Fay Townsend .....241

Republican, A. E. Malotte .....195

Secretary--

Democrat, L. A. Zeff .....238

Republican, Mary Sewell .....199

Treasurer--

Democrat, Lois Hankins .....240

Republican, Elaine West .....195

Auditor--

Democrat, Frances Creamer .....252

Republican, Jessie Murphy .....182

Attorney General--

Democrat, Joe Ferguson .....246

Republican, U. L. Riley .....186

## Community Welfare League Gives Students Much Practice In Duties of Citizens.

(Continued from Page One)

The program was finished by the community singing led by Mr. Kutshinski.

In the community meeting Thursday, Mrs. White talked on the subject, "Industrial Co-operation in Home Industries." She pleaded with the people to get together and build better homes, particularly homes which may be "dwelling places for the affections." She said that the home is a place where practically all the arts and sciences are used and therefore that is a reason why these should be learned.

Laura Curfman and Viola Barber gave a few specific instances of industrial co-operation for Home Industries.

(Continued on Page Eight)



YOU MISS VALUABLE INFORMATION IF  
YOU DO NOT READ PAGE  
3, 5 and 7.

WHEN HUNGRY  
Stop at the **BAINUM HOTEL**

New Prop.—**THOS. TRINDER.**

Good Wholesome Food

**MERCHANT'S CAFE**

Maryville Mo.

Hanamo 39

410 N. Main.

**A GOOD PLACE TO EAT**

Regular Meals and Short Orders.  
Confectionery and Ice Cream.

**JACK PENNINGTON, Prop** 408 N. Main

**L. S. BYERS—Grocer**

Money's Worth and Fair Treatment for Cash  
Phones 22-79—Maryville, Mo.

124 W. Third St.

**STAPLER'S  
MEAT MARKET.**

210 North Main  
Phone 59.

The Newest and the Best in  
Serviceable Home  
Furnishings.

**The Price  
Furniture Co.**

USE—

**BATAVIA**

PURE FOOD  
GOODS

**Schumacher's**

See

**Crow**

for Photos

312½ N. Main St.

**D. R. EVERSOLE &  
SON**

A Beautiful Line of

**WOOL DRESSES**

for school girls

Popularly priced.

**EYES TESTED FREE**

THE EYE WORKS CEASE-  
LESSLY—Is it any wonder  
that it rebels?

Is it any wonder that an at-  
tempt to read for an hour or  
so causes suffering?

It may be that YOU are in  
need of glasses—

LET US TEST YOUR EYES.



**A STRONG, DEPENDABLE  
BANKING CONNECTION**

is a large factor in the success and prosperity  
of any individual.

We have exceptional facilities and are seeking  
new business on our record.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
and the  
**GILLAM-JACKSON LOAN AND TRUST CO.**

**Cushman  
MUSIC HOUSE**

Bush & Gerts

PIANOS

Aeolian Vocalion

TALKING MACHINES

Sheet Music

220 North Main.

MARYVILLE.

**Reuillard's**

Genuine Butter-Nut Bread

Sold by  
All Leading Grocers and  
Meat Markets.

Lunch

Fancy  
Candies

**Candy Land  
Specialties**

216 North Main.

Ice Cream  
Nobby Drinks

Fresh Pies  
Cakes in  
all varieties

**The Kesslers Hardware**

BUILDER'S HARDWARE, FURNACES, STOVES, RANGES

Tin Work, Cream Separators, Silver Ware, Sporting Goods.  
North Main.

**Orear-Henry Drug Co.**

## THE STROLLER

The Stroller hasn't had so much fun for a long time as he had during the school of citizenship. Besides that she has learned so much about politics she feels as if she might talk about as fluently as "The Young Lady Across the Way."

For one thing she learned from Mr. Malotte's keynote speech that the Republicans stand for their country first, their party last and only.

From the quantities of water the Democratic committeemen drank during the convention, she thinks they must expect to put in a mighty dry plank.

He hasn't decided yet, tho whether the community cat is the result of the predominance of the women or whether the predominance of the women is responsible for the cat. Anyhow, the Stroller thinks "Toby" would be a good mascot.

The Stroller knows from her work in composition that punctuation marks are proper but she doesn't think such explosive ones as Mr. Leeson used in his talk when he presided Thursday morning are necessary.

This isn't exactly politics but he knows that Big Bill has at last met his rival. This meeting took place on the train between Barnard and Maryville with Miss Murry as witness.

The Stroller learned that cooperation was the keynote of good politics. Cooperation means team work. He thinks that Elsie and Elmer must have learned that, too—oh, yes, and then there's Lawton and Holt, Velma and—oh just anybody, and Pierce and McCaffrey.

The Stroller heard a very amusing conversation at one of the meetings. One of the speakers did not want to have time called on her for fear she would lose her line of thought. She asked the presiding officer not to call time.

He said, "All right, I'll just kick you on the ankle."

"You'll need a rubber leg," said the lady. The Stroller was just a tiny bit sorry the speaker stopped on time.

The Stroller isn't sure he learned something about the characteristics of Livengood from Mr. Cook's speech but she wonders.

He gathered up a lot of general information. He went into the office the other day and heard a stranger ask Miss James if the bell had rung. To his surprise Miss James said, "It's ringing now."

The Stroller heard a good deal about equal rights but he knows from an incident that took place on the Kansas City interurban that equal rights are not universal. Some of the faculty ladies were called down for putting their feet on the seat but a man in front kept his feet up all the way.

The Stroller heard Mr. Wells say to Miss Van Buren, "Save this book for a McNaughton girl."

"Oh, Mista McNaughton?" said Miss Van Buren.

"No," said Mr. Wells, "Miss McNaughton."

The Stroller knows Grace Stevenson didn't think how near she came to telling her age when she said she had voted for a Republican president.

All in all The Stroller had a second-dumpty time. He learned a lot, and had a lot of fun. He got as tired as could be but he went out of town over the weekend and rested and had some more good times which he may tell about later. Now he is just getting ready for another red letter week during the vitalized rural life short course session.

## Miss Yeater, Miss Miller, Mrs. King, and Mr. Ellis Cook Explain Important Subjects.

(Continued from Page One)

Colbert and she spoke upon the topic "Children's Code of Missouri."

Her discussion included an analysis of the children's code:

- (1) To protect the home.
- (2) To establish marriage customs.
- (3) To give woman her rights.
- (4) To protect unfortunate children.
- (5) To stop the breeding of feeble-minded people.
- (6) To increase public education.
- (7) To make safe working conditions for boys and girls.

She emphasized the need of knowing the workings of the children's code and its help in teaching and building up the community.

Missouri started her work on this code prior to the world war and was the third state to introduce it.

In 1917 Missouri had a population of over 1½ millions of children under 21 years of age, so we can see the great number benefitted by the code.

The Missouri Children's code commission which was appointed by the Governor submitted 51 measures to the 49th general assembly. Only 11 of those measures passed because of the strong fight on between the 'wets' and the 'drys.'

The measures which failed to pass the 49th assembly were again presented to the 50th assembly and 35 of the measures were passed.

The measures which are now being worked upon are:

- (1) Sanitary supervision of rural schools.
- (2) Required treatment of eyes of new-born infants.
- (3) Prohibition of marriage of insane, epileptic, and feeble-minded.
- (4) Support of children born out of wedlock.
- (5) Physical examination for marriage.
- (6) Care of feeble-minded.

Miss Miller also brought out the fact that there are 66,000 people in Missouri who are not able to take care of themselves on account of some form of feeble-mindedness.

The school at Marshall can only take care of 600. The problem facing us is, "What are we to do with the feeble-minded?"

The "School of Citizenship meeting" opened Wednesday at 10 a. m., with Mrs. A. F. Harvey of Maryville,

presiding. The address of this session was delivered by Mrs. F. S. King of Maryville.

Mrs. King took for her subject, "The Legal Status of Women." She discussed the three forms of law.

1. The Common Law: The unwritten law, that gradually developed with the growth of the people.

2. The Statute Law: Made by legal authority; the legislature. This had a system of equity. It is more flexible.

3. Civil Law: Roman legislation originated. Under this there were two codes, the code of Napoleon which later became the basic law of La., and the Mosiac code.

In all these the position of woman was revealed. Then the position of woman and her legal status in the different states of the union was discussed.

The legal status of woman in Missouri is much higher than in many of the states, however, it is not ideal.

Thursday morning the meeting was presided over by Mr. Leeson who introduced the speaker, Mr. Ellis Cook of Maryville. The topic of Mr. Cook's speech was "The Administration of Missouri Government." He emphasized the point that state government was far more democratic than national government. The three branches of the state government, as well as the national government, are the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The constitution of Missouri places the executive department in the hands of seven officials. The United States constitution places the executive department in the hands of one man. Missouri has a supreme court of seven judges who are elected by the people, the nine judges of the United States supreme court are appointed by the president for life. Each member of the state cabinet is elected by the people while the president appoints the members of the United States cabinet.

The speaker said, however, Governor Gardner is practically the only governor we have had, who has not used his office to carry on political graft and build up a political machine.

## Community Welfare League Gives Students Much Practice in Duties of Citizens.

(Continued from Page Six)

tries. Miss Curfman sighted us to a plan worked out in Montclair, New Jersey, where a Community Kitchen was established and proved very successful.

Miss Barber talked on the Community Creamery and Laundry. She sighted an instance at Chatfield, Minnesota, where the farmers established a creamery which was very successful. Later, this same community added a laundry to their establishment. They used much of the machinery that was in the creamery to help in the laundry.

Willard Watkins gave a short discussion of Co-operative buying and selling.

Friday morning the community meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mrs. L. E. White. The minutes of the entire week were read by the secretary, Helen Dean, and were approved by the assembly.

There were two general divisions for the program of the morning: First, "Co-operative Amusements;" second, "Duties of the Average Citizen."

Miss Lucile Kohler led the discussion of the first division with a ten-minute speech on "What the Church can do for the Community in Way of Amusements." Miss Kohler emphasized the point that the church must create the atmosphere for amusement if it is to be in any measure successful.

This can be done by making each individual responsible in some way for the success of any entertainment that is to be given. The community must come together and get their amusement out of working and playing together. Miss Kohler declared it was unnecessary to bring the dance, the movie, and the pool hall into the church. By bringing the amusements of the world into the church and commercializing them, the church is brought into the world.

Miss Naomi Brown followed Miss Kohler with a ten minute discussion on "What the Schools can do in Co-operating Amusements." Miss Brown sought to show the great need in rural communities for social activities and amusements. The city is already awake and there is definite organization for school amusements, but it is essential to rouse the country to the same effort. It is necessary now for the country boy and girl to go to the town or city for amusement. This is a fact that can be eliminated thru hearty co-operation of school and community in providing entertainments.

Lois Hankins and Kathryn Terry followed with a two-minute discussion of the general subject giving specific amusements that may be successfully carried out.

Mr. George Somerville led the discussion of the second division with a ten minute speech on "The Duties of the Average Citizen." Mr. Somerville gave a number of questions for the consideration of each citizen in determining the duties of a citizen.

Mr. Somerville summed up his discussion by stating that we usually find competent leaders. What we need to develop is intelligent followers.

A. E. Malotte followed with a ten minute discussion of the same subject. He considered the political parties not a "necessary evil," but quite necessary. The first duties of a citizen is to identify one's self with one of the great parties after careful study of the ideals and principles for which it stands; then to cast the ballot with that party.

Miss James had charge of the community sing. "Smiles," "The Long, Long Trail," and "When Jack Comes Home Again," were given with enthusiasm.